



# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.



## Advertising is Seed Sowing

The requisites are: First, good seed. Second, good ground. Third, good sowing.

It cannot be gainsaid that the harvest resulting from a good sowing of good advertising seed in good newspaper ground, is far more certain than any harvest that the average farmer can realize.

A man can't help having his judgment warped by a hot temper.

WHEN a man is "dangerous to a fault," it is generally a fault of his own.

THE Rev. Dr. Withrow says that Mr. Stead should go home. But have the English no rights?

NEXT to an elevator, the icy side-walk probably has the most to do with man's getting up in the world.

VAILLANT, the French bombe-thower, is said to be very vain. But the big head never yet checked the guillotine.

LIFE never seems to be such a hollow mockery to a gray-haired man as when his gushing love letters are being read in a breach-of-promise case.

WHAT'S this? Englishmen admitting that the Bank of England is not perfect? They'll be doubting the divine right of royalty the next we know.

THOSE Mexicans who are risking their lives, their fortunes, and their more or less sacred honor in kidnapping American girls for wives are going to a lot of useless trouble. Let them telegraph to Massachusetts for a few eligible young women and then listen for the galloping hoof-beats that will sound the answer.

A BRILLIANT triumph of Miss Dorothy Klumpe, of San Francisco, in passing successfully the examination of the Paris Academy of Sciences for the degree of doctor of mathematics, deals another blow to the notion that the feminine brain is unable to cope with abstruse scientific problems. Miss Klumpe enjoys the distinction of being the first woman who ever won this honor in France.

THE grand jury of Kings County, New York, is surprised and dismayed to learn that the inmates of the county jail are "the offscourings of society." This is indeed depressing. It shows that the standard of Kings County criminals is very low. Steps should be taken to "pinch" a few doctors of divinity, two or three judges, a bank president or two, and a sprinkling of professional men to leave the lump. Ward McAllister might be inveigled across the river and chucked in.

WALTER AIKEN, of Franklin, N. H., whose death was recently announced, was a fertile inventor. His father first conceived the idea of a cog rail for steep grades on railroads and tried to apply it to Mount Washington, but he could not interest capital in it in his early days, and the honor of the achievement later went to another. But the son assisted in building the road and designed the locomotive used on the road. He also built the hotel at the top and the signal-service station there for the United States Government.

FORTUNE does not smile alike upon all the members of the mug-punching Costello family. Martin, otherwise known as "Buffalo," of that ilk, has escaped the meshes of Hoosier law after they were fairly wound about him, but his brother John has been laid by the heels in the county jail at Rondout, N. Y., and has a year in the penitentiary ahead of him. The difference seems to be that Martin is a professional wallower of his fellow men while John is a mere amateur who whiles away his idle moments in terrorizing rural policemen. Martin receives distinguished consideration; John gets twelve months. Which is altogether inequitable and unjust.

Tire fleets of all the world are witness to the revolution wrought in naval ships by the American monitor. All the naval powers were quick to see and adopt the armor idea, and they have ever since been

engaged in rebuilding their navies, while we have been content to witness the results of their experiments until it was necessary for us to rebuild our own navy. We waited wisely. The great guns, many weighing 110 tons, with which England and other nations armed their monster ships, are now declared by Admiral Hornby to be failures. He says moderate-sized guns of about twenty-five tons each are the best. This is another American idea, developed in our new navy. Our new naval steel guns, long and comparatively light, are undoubtedly the best in the world.

If we would preserve this country, we must preserve the forms of law. The men who tacitly or actively encourage less intelligent men to lynch men for unproven crimes are conniving at mob murders. Mob murders pave the way for mob law. The community which permits a lynching within its borders has given a blow to the law from which it will take a generation to recover. Ignorant men who are allowed to take the law into their own hands for punishing crimes against the person will take the law into their own hands for other purposes. The workingmen of Spokane, who tried to terrorize the courts, to interfere with civil suits, to blow up buildings, and to maltreat individuals, because they wanted work, were simply carrying out that spirit of mob law which seems to be eating into the American body-politic like gangrene.

It has been demonstrated again and again that the blood and bombs of anarchists, with the exception of a few crazy and irresponsible enthusiasts, are rank cowards. From Johan Most, who hid under his mistress' bed to escape arrest, down to Willians, the English apostle of dynamite, who is now eating his words for fear of a mob, the whole red-mouthed, blatant, beer-guzzling gang have shown their pusillanimity when threatened with real danger or even with legal proceedings. They are poltroons, and the hubbub now being raised throughout Europe over the creature Vaillant is not creditable to the intelligence or the courage of the constituted authorities. No vigilance can guard against fanatics like Palus and Vaillant; no vigilance is necessary against the yawning crowd who menace society from a sanitary standpoint only through their unwashed hides and scurvy personality. They won't bite.

WHY will fool letter-carriers tamper with mail matter in "the face of certain detection?" James Palmer, a Chicago carrier of five years' standing, is the latest victim of his cupidity and stupidity. Detected in opening a letter and abstracting money therefrom, he has before him the prospect of a long term in the penitentiary. He must have known, as every one else knows, that while justice is lenient-heeded in pursuit of the ordinary offender, the post-office thief has not one chance in a thousand of escaping punishment. The Government is relentless, and properly so, in demanding the extreme penalty of the law upon those who tamper with the mails, and the post-office detective system is practically infallible. There is no hope of escape. Yet at frequent intervals some poor idiot robs a letter of a few dollars and repents his folly behind iron bars until the outside world has forgotten his name.

Mrs. LOZIER, of New York, the president of Sorosis, has been contributing to a symposium on "What Girls Should Read." Her recommendations are somewhat startling, unless New York girls are far ahead of other girls intellectually—a supposition that is absurd, of course. For girls under 14 Mrs. Lozier prescribes such light literary pavilions as Ibsen's lectures. As soon as the girls reach the age of 14 they are to be put to work on Motley's "Dutch Republic," the "French Revolution," and similar light and entertaining volumes. Then Mrs. Lozier would have the young women get down to serious business by reading "Spencer, Huxley, Tyndall, Darwin, and Winchell's book on geology." This for girls of 14, heaven help them! Unfortunately the president of Sorosis does not map out the curriculum further. Young ladies of 15 would probably be nourished on the Alecto's of Euripides, Kant's "Critique of Pure Reason," and Flamsteed's "Explanation of Hieroglyphic Figures," with occasional excursions into Sanscrit and the Vedic literature. Mrs. Lozier ought to continue her program. It is interesting.

JUVENILE Darwinian. A great newspaper reports not only the affairs of nations, but the doings and sayings of those infantile American sovereigns whose very names are unknown to the public. Here, for example, is a news item from the New York Herald:

Mary, the nurse, came in from a turn in the park, carrying the pride of the family, a young gentleman some fourteen months old.

"O, ma'am," she said, "George comes this afternoon for the first time."

"Really? What did he say?"

"Why, I was showing him the animals, and he made me stop before the cage of monkeys, and he clapped his hands and said, 'Papa! papa!' real plain."

Fun in the Kitchen. We have all heard of parlor games, but it has remained for a little girl to invent a kitchen game.

"Say, Dinah," said five-year-old Molly, "let's play I'm an awful-looking tramp. I'll ask you to give me a piece of pie, and you get frightened and give it to me."—Harper's Young People.

THE fleets of all the world are witness to the revolution wrought in naval ships by the American monitor. All the naval powers were quick to see and adopt the armor idea, and they have ever since been

## CAPES ARE IN STYLE.

### THEY'RE ALL THE GO FOR EVENING TOILETS.

Especially Convenient for Theaters-Goers—Made in Many Styles and of Any Suitable Material—Two-Promenade Costumes—Silk Without a Seam.

Modest in the Metropolis.

New York correspondence:

APES are the favorite wear for the theater costumes, and nothing is more important than the right sort of a wrap for these toilets. It needs to be something warm, it must be loose, that the dyes are worn beneath. It may not be crushed, and it should be prettily enough to attract undue attention. If the wearer reaches the theater by the ears. By many the street cars are used for transportation to evening engagements, and besides in these hard times when cab drivers are the first to earn outliving, many a woman may wish to economize in them without giving up altogether the custom of making a dressy appearance at the play-house. The cape slips on and off easily, and the outside may be of some dark rich shade that will be quiet enough to suit the most fastidious, while the lining may be of a bright color and a rich material that shows vividly when the cape lies over the back of the seat and makes part of the effect of the costume. In the initial picture there is shown a dainty little cape, made of woolen ottoman and worn over a costume made of changeable silk and trimmed with lace and gold passementerie. The yoke and bodice of the wrap are of a contrasting shade of velvet, and the whole is lined with quilted satin and garnished with two ribbon bows around the bottom with rosette bows, and long ends of the same in front. The medallion collar is edged with swan's down, which also trim the edges of the yoke.

For the richer trade, ermine capes are much in vogue. These are invariably put on a yoke, that is, one with the high collar. Of late the skirts have been so arranged that the tails or points of the fur spike out along the cape. When the whole garment is not of ermine, and we are not all millionaires, the yoke and collar alone are, and the cape part is of seal, French seal, or even of velvet. Ermine is

ornamented with two rows of buttons and imitation buttonholes made of red silk cord. The collar has a round scallop open in front and trimmed with imitation buttonholes, the bodice, and is finished with a circular fold made of bias red satin, the scallop finished with silk. The smaller scallops on the standing collar and the top of the band around the skirt are piped with black velvet. Made colored cloth comprises the other dress. The bodice is made of satin and bows at the shoulder and under the arm. It is piped with red satin, and the belt is garnished with boho front of made cloth caught in the center with a full ribbon rosette, forms a round decolletage in back and is edged with fur that stops at the top of the bodice, in front each fur end being finished with a long bow and streamers of satin ribbon. The puffed sleeves have a deep ruff cuff of the same shade as the fur. The bottom of the bodice is garnished with a deep ruff band edged with rosettes, made of two bands of ribbon, each piped with fur ribbon rosettes.

A pair of hand-made walking dresses are shown in the last cut. At the left the dress is of blue Scotch mixture. The round bodices on the shoulders and under the left arm. It is piped with red satin, edged with fur, and the skirt basques and standing collar are made of the same shade of satin and also edged with fur. The belt is garnished with a scalloped band made of bias red satin, the scallop finished with silk. The smaller scallops on the standing collar and the top of the band around the skirt are piped with black velvet. Made colored cloth comprises the other dress. The bodice is made of satin and bows at the shoulder and under the arm. It is piped with red satin, and the belt is garnished with boho front of made cloth caught in the center with a full ribbon rosette, forms a round decolletage in back and is edged with fur that stops at the top of the bodice, in front each fur end being finished with a long bow and streamers of satin ribbon. The puffed sleeves have a deep ruff cuff of the same shade as the fur. The bottom of the bodice is garnished with a deep ruff band edged with rosettes, made of two bands of ribbon, each piped with fur ribbon rosettes.

Not even the winter, when we know how much their dresses depend on fit for fit. Most dressmakers pretend they do not use pads, for it hurts a customer's vanity to know that she is being made lovely by such means, and it does not increase her good opinion of her dressmaker. The really wise dressmaker makes her customer lovely no

more than the yoke of a cape would be. These are, to tell the truth, made of odds and ends of fur, several different kinds being blended in the construction of one of these butterfly things. This seems to make no difference in the cost, however, and one of these collarettes costs almost as much as a long cloak. They come in the usual combination of sealskin and ermine, with astrakhan and mink on the seal in a series of points. Lace is added to these collarettes with curious effect. An especially beautiful one was of seal, with a very high ermine-battlemented collar. Even under the lower battlements a rich flounce of yellow lace escaped.

The third picture in this column displays a rich and handsome theater wrap made of white cashmere with designs in different shades of Oriental colors. It is lined with quilted white brocade silk, and trimmed about the bottom, at the neck and down the front with bands of Mongolian goat.

In the second illustration there is a black silk coat, the neck and fronts

trimmed with bear and a muff of that skin accompanying. The garment is further ornamented by a handsome jet trimming. With its full, loose sleeves this coat has many of the advantages of a cape without the latter's disadvantages. Of course, any handsome

cloak is the theater box, which is very large and thick of feathers or fur and attached to it is a deep ruff or velvet that forms a cape over the

matter how slab-sided she is, and lets the poor woman think it all "clever fit" and the excellent emphasis the wonderful modist has given to all the "good points." Pads are inserted between the dress and its lining and do not appear on the inside of the gown. Hair is usually worn, and in case of a great deal being used the modist always tells the slab-sided, deceived one that the gown must be brought back to be taken in a little if it stretches. This means that the pads are to be renewed when they get hard. But little Miss Slab-sides does not know this, and it is just as well she should not. Some dressmakers use excelsior, which is beautifully light and changes very little. It is a queer thing that women nearly always believe they have a good figure, and that the gown that makes them look the best is the gown that is the most difficult and nearly always padded. Just now pads are much used on the outer round of the shoulder and a little down the arm. This gives a sloping effect to the shoulders which delights the woman, and she finds it not at all difficult to believe that her anatomy has altered itself in that way. Hips are almost always padded, and under the arms—where almost all women are a little hollow, and where a little fullness does so much toward making the bust seem big and the waist small, which constitutes a good figure according to the modern way of thinking. The properly proportioned woman is wider at the hips than she is at the shoulders, but now the fashion is making women seem much wider at the shoulders than anywhere else. We all like it, too. What proportion is responsible to fashion?

—CLOTHING WEEK.

TECUMSEH is going to have a fine Masonic Temple.

GRAND RAPIDS' charity ball netted

more than \$800 and \$1,000.

THE residents of Allen Appel, of

Port Huron, were burglarized while the family was away, and jewelry to the value of \$100 was

stolen.

WEDNESDAY night, the

Michigan State Fair opened

with a grand ball.

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# The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

THURSDAY, JAN. 11, 1894.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

## POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Congressman Burrows is pouring hot shot into the free traders this week.

The most appropriate name that can be given to free soup houses now being established in all large cities, would be "Cleveland Cafes."

The New York Sun (dem.) says that the "Wilson Bill is the greatest hug-hug of the age." It overlooks Wilson entirely, forgetting that he was its creator.

How much short of lunacy is it to go deliberately to work to reduce the government's income when it is already insufficient to pay the government's current expenses.—*Det. Journal*.

As we have said before, if Peisnou Commissioner Lothrop and his superior officer, Hoke Smith, do not like the laws under which they are doing Uncle Sam's business, they can resign.

A resignation, like a motion to adjourn, is always in order. Can't move an adjournment question on that prerogative.—*Detroit Journal*.

Talking about the reduction in wages, do you know that a reduction of only 10 per cent in the wages paid in this country means a loss to the wage-earners of one thousand million dollars in one year? A general reduction in wages is thus a national misfortune, and the Wilson bill means such a reduction.—*Toledo Blade*.

"It is mighty mean to patronize a merchant who will trust you, until you get so far in debt to him that you are ashamed to see him, and then go and spend your cash somewhere else where you couldn't get credit; but there are people who do it." The honorable way would be to spend your cash with the merchant who trusted you, even if you never expected to square up the old account."

Generally speaking, small communities are not clannish enough. The inhabitants thereof do not tie close enough to their own people, or indulge in a proper friendship for local interests. They appear to forget that a house divided against itself must fall.

If a community progresses, its constituent parts must be in harmony, and each citizen must take an interest in his fellow's welfare. A narrow selfish policy never resulted in good to anybody and never will. Support your townsmen in all laudable enterprises and extend the hand of friendship.

The N. Y. *Press*, the most radical republican paper in the country, appears to have an idea that the Senate is not a part of Congress. But then the editor is "English, you know."—*Tawas Herald*. The writer of that paragraph displays his ignorance, both as to the ideas of the editor of the *Press* and his antecedents. He is a native American and a distinguished soldier in the Union army during the rebellion, which cannot be said of the editor of any democrat paper, especially those of New York City, and, more than that, they are all foreigners but one, Dana, of the *Sun*.

The Northern Democrat, in referring to the many manufacturers who do not wish to be robbed by the democratic party, and are shutting down their manufactories, says: "Their millions have been accumulated off from the profits of labor, and when they cannot secure it cheap enough here they send their paid agents to hunt the scums of Europe and import in shiploads the pauper labor of that country." We do not know where the scums of Europe are located, but where importations of labor have been investigated by congressional committees, it has always been found that it was done by combinations of democrats at whose head was a member of their National, Congressional or State Committees. The scums of this country breed democrats fast enough without going to the scums of Europe.

Last week, President Cleveland appointed a man as postmaster at Luddington, Mich., who had been a naturalized citizen of the United States for only one week at the time his name was sent to the Senate for confirmation. This would-be postmaster declared his intention to become a citizen of this country in 1880, has voted ever since and held County, State and Government offices and exercised all the rights and enjoyed all the privileges of a man born in this country. But he never renounced his allegiance to the British Government and swore fealty to the flag of the Republic until he discovered that the fact would be used against him in getting a comfortable berth under the Government to which he was an alien. The incident illustrates the careless, happy-go-lucky way in which citizenship is acquired and held in this country.—*Philadelphia Press*.

## The Great Culmination.

Under McKinley's schedules justice, protectionist if you like, was dispensed with an impartial hand. In respect to the industries of foreign countries, the industries of the country were placed on a level with each other. The tariff, even the unconstitutional robber tariff, covered the entire field equally.

Leaving out its failure as a constitutional measure for revenue, the test for common fairness shows the Wilson bill an outrageous piece of tariff juggling, devised for favoritism and injustice. For instance, right on top, labeled with the card of executive approval, is a free list, including the great staples of coal, iron and wool. Why is the man engaged in the industry of wool-growing treated differently from the man engaged in the industry of wool-weaving? Why is one protected and the other not protected? The reason is that Mr. Wilson and President Cleveland have brazenly determined to favor certain interests at the expense of others.

The name of McKinley appears once in the platform of the last National Democratic convention. If that convention should reassemble to-morrow, McKinley would have to be crossed off in the terrible denunciation where it occurs, and the declaration would be made to read thus: "We denounce the Wilson bill as the culminating atrocity of class legislation."

Protection for some and not for others is the Wilson-Cleveland principle. It is defended with much mouthin' about fairness and justice and honor and uni-protection, but it is bimbing to the end. It is the culminating atrocity of class legislation.—*New York Sun (Dem.)*

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

## Agricultural College Bulletin.

Bulletin No. 101, issued by the Michigan State Agricultural College experiment station, discusses many matters of practical importance to the farmer.

A careful investigation of the changes in the wheat plant from the time it heads out to the period of dead ripeness. The progressive changes in the chemical composition of the grain and straw of wheat in this process of ripening, shows that the best results are reached in both grain and straw when the wheat kernel is crushed dry between the thumb and nail; that at this time there is the largest yield of grain and of the best quality, and from this period there is a gradual deterioration of the grain, and a marked decline in the food value of the straw.

This part of the bulletin is illustrated by several diagrams which enable one to take in at a glance the various changes in forty-six successive days of growth.

2. Under the heading, "Certain Forage Plants," attention is directed to the spiny and its peculiar adaptability to light, sandy soils, like the jack pine plains, and especially where the light soil is visited by drought. At the same time, warning is given that on rich soils the spiny may become a troublesome weed.

Analysis of the spiny shows that while it contains but little of the starchy class of food materials, it contains a larger proportion of fat (5.76 per cent) and materials of the albuminous class (13.56 per cent).

The reported failure of last spring's sowing of spiny was probably caused by freezing the young plants soon after coming up, as the young plant is easily killed by frost.

The great productiveness of the flat pea (*Lathyrus sativus*) and its remarkable fodder value are pointed out. A perennial plant that this year produced four tons of dry fodder, containing more than 25 per cent of nitrogenous food, will attract the attention of farmers and stock men.

St. NICHOLAS always has two numbers that are really Christmas numbers. This issue, for January, 1894, begins with a Christmas picture, and then transports us in a single instant to India, where, under guidance of Rudyard, the magician, we enter the forest and see how a little "man out" is adopted by a kindly family of wolves. Mr. William T. Hornaday begins in this number a valuable series of papers upon Natural History. There is a serious need for just the sort of interesting information these articles will supply.

The "Brownies" are now an American institution, and the little fellows reappear in St. NICHOLAS, with an assurance of welcome as certain as is felt by a child who returns to his home. Mr. Clifford gives a full picture of the daily routine of the Government Bureau of Engraving and Printing—the department whose masterpieces upon green-backed paper we are all so willing to possess.

The shorter pieces are less important only in length. St. NICHOLAS is always glad to give a point in a single paragraph where that is possible, and much of its contents can be appreciated even by him who runs.

So far, we have named quite a budget of attractions, but we have not said a word of Mark Twain's "Tom Sawyer Abroad," nor of Hezekiah Butterworth's poem, nor of Mrs. Jameson's serial. That's enough to say of this month's dainties and substantialities; but if you want something for a Christmas frolic, very easy to do, and very funny to see, try the "Toppy-Turvy Concert" on page 284.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5, '94.

The democratic wild horses in the House have taken the bits between their teeth and driven Cleveland into a helpless and unable to stop them in their mad rush for the bluffs which overhang the bottomless chasm of oblivion. From the beginning of the extra session and until this week Mr. Cleveland has managed by will-power, jealousy, and patronage to absolutely control the democratic majority, but that control ended when a majority of one compelled the eleven democrats of the Ways and Means committee to decide in favor of a 2 per cent tax on all incomes. Individual and corporate of \$4,000 and over. There can be no doubt that this nation was brought about by the populist sentiment which so largely controls democrats from the south and west. Nor that it will make it all the easier to defeat the Cleveland tariff bill, to which it is to be attached as an amendment along with the increased tax on cigarettes and whiskey and the tax on playing cards agreed to at the same time. The adoption of the individual income tax was a direct revolt against Mr. Cleveland's rule, as he has been from the first opposed to it.

It is not surprising that the democratic bosses of the House had decided that the final vote on the Cleveland tariff bill should be taken on the 17th of this month; there is so little that can be said in its favor that the agony over as soon as possible, but democratic abstentionism has already caused them to extend the time until the 23d inst. Neither republicans nor dissatisfied democrats expect that the bill will be either defeated or materially changed in the House, although it is said that Mr. Cleveland will try to "muster up" enough democratic votes to defeat the income tax amendment. It is in the Senate that the bill can and will be defeated, as the words of dissatisfied democratic Senators can be depended upon, and republican Senators do not allow themselves to be persuaded into helping dissatisfied democrats to secure special amendments. If the democratic Senators can be forced to vote for or against the bill just as it is sent from the House there are good reasons for believing that Hill and Murphy, of New York; Smith, of New Jersey; Gorman, of Maryland; Falkner, of West Va., and Morgan and Pugh, of Alabama, will vote against it. If they do the bill will be defeated with two votes to spare, even if the populist Senators vote for it, as they probably will on account of the income tax.

"A guilty conscience needs no no censor." Although the Hawaiian investigation ordered by the Senate has just got fairly started, members of the administration are already trying to discount the effect of the unfavorable report which they know the facts brought out will compel the committee to make, and party pressure is being brought to bear on the democrats on the committee, in order to get them to let Mr. Cleveland down as easy as possible in that report, not for his own sake but for the good of their party. If they keep on as they have started they will not have any party to speak of by 1896. Prof. William D. Alexander, who has been surveyor general of Hawaii for twenty years, gave important testimony to the committee. He charges that "paramount" Blount suppressed all the really important information he gave him in Hawaii.

Senator Frye introduced a resolution in the Senate, reciting that in the opinion of the Senate there should be no interference on the part of this government with Hawaii, either by moral influence or by force, pending the investigation, and requested that it lie on the table until he gets an opportunity to call it up and move its reference to the committee on foreign relations. When he calls it up he will make a few remarks that will not be pleasant reading to the administration or its supporters.

The democratic opposition to the income tax is growing and it is not confined to the administration and the eastern members, either. Representative Black, of Illinois, who was Commissioner of Pensions under the first Cleveland administration, says of it: "I am opposed to an income tax because it corrupts the public morals. It is an inquisitorial tax. Every man who can will avoid it and perjury awaits on its collection." I don't believe it will ever become a law. I should vote for it only when it is necessary to raise revenue to prevent the government defaulting a payment and I should work for its repeal immediately such a crisis was passed. In my opinion there is no such crisis confronting us." Representative Compton, of Maryland, who is credited with taking his opinions ready-made from Senator Gorman, says: "I shall vote against the income tax. It is a vicious measure."

The democratic canons on the tariff bill, which has been called for to-night, is expected to be a regular circus. Extraordinary preparations are being taken to keep its proceedings secret.

An American humorist once said that "the only way to define kiss is to take one." Oliver Wendell Holmes called a kiss the twenty-seventh letter of the alphabet—"the love letter which it takes two to speak plainly."

An exchange says a practical revivalist in the neighborhood requested all in the congregation who had paid their debts, to rise. The result was great. After taking their seats, a call was made for those who do not pay their debts, and one solitary individual arose, who explained that he was an editor, and could not, because the rest of the congregation were owing him for their subscriptions.

An elderly but really good sister, remarks, "Did you ever notice at church as soon as the choir starts the Doxology, that every man who has an overcoat, and every woman with an extra wrap begins putting them on. Churchgoers should understand that this is all out of order. Wait until the preacher says 'amen.'"

AMONG THE JANUARY MAGAZINES, *The New Peterson* is one of the best. The list of contributors holds various of the most popular names of the day, and the writers have given their best works. "The Story of a Statue," by Edward Everett, promises to be his finest short novella. Howard Sewell has won a fresh triumph in his "Castle Gunblie." The most written about American author in England is Louise Chandler Moulton, and everything from her pen is eagerly read and always delightful reading, but she has done nothing in the way of reviewing more artistic than her paper on Coulton Kernan's "World in Literature." A very large edition of his new volume, "A book of Strange Sins," was exhausted in London on the day it appeared. The poems are by Florence Earl Coates, Charles Washington Coleman and other distinguished singers. "The Fireside" is unusually varied and attractive, with some six or seven short articles by Minot J. Savage, Professor J. Howard Gore, etc. One dollar a year—ten cents a copy—for a fairly ideal literary periodical. Address THE PIONEER MAGAZINE CO., 114 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

It is not surprising that the democratic bosses of the House had decided that the final vote on the Cleveland tariff bill should be taken on the 17th of this month; there is so little that can be said in its favor that the agony over as soon as possible, but democratic abstentionism has already caused them to extend the time until the 23d inst. Neither republicans nor dissatisfied democrats expect that the bill will be either defeated or materially changed in the House, although it is said that Mr. Cleveland will try to "muster up" enough democratic votes to defeat the income tax amendment. It is in the Senate that the bill can and will be defeated, as the words of dissatisfied democratic Senators can be depended upon, and republican Senators do not allow themselves to be persuaded into helping dissatisfied democrats to secure special amendments. If the democratic Senators can be forced to vote for or against the bill just as it is sent from the House there are good reasons for believing that Hill and Murphy, of New York; Smith, of New Jersey; Gorman, of Maryland; Falkner, of West Va., and Morgan and Pugh, of Alabama, will vote against it. If they do the bill will be defeated with two votes to spare, even if the populist Senators vote for it, as they probably will on account of the income tax.

"A guilty conscience needs no no censor." Although the Hawaiian investigation ordered by the Senate has just got fairly started, members of the administration are already trying to discount the effect of the unfavorable report which they know the facts brought out will compel the committee to make, and party pressure is being brought to bear on the democrats on the committee, in order to get them to let Mr. Cleveland down as easy as possible in that report, not for his own sake but for the good of their party. If they keep on as they have started they will not have any party to speak of by 1896. Prof. William D. Alexander, who has been surveyor general of Hawaii for twenty years, gave important testimony to the committee. He charges that "paramount" Blount suppressed all the really important information he gave him in Hawaii.

Senator Frye introduced a resolution in the Senate, reciting that in the opinion of the Senate there should be no interference on the part of this government with Hawaii, either by moral influence or by force, pending the investigation, and requested that it lie on the table until he gets an opportunity to call it up and move its reference to the committee on foreign relations. When he calls it up he will make a few remarks that will not be pleasant reading to the administration or its supporters.

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#### TO CORRESPONDENTS

All communications for this paper should be anonymous, by the name of the author, not necessary, if for publication, but as an evidence of good faith on the part of the writer. Write only on one side of the page, particularly careful, in giving names and dates, to have the letters and figures plain and distinct.

POWDERY might possibly secure a lucrative job as walking delegate.

NECESSITY may know no law; but its decrees are never reversed on appeal.

THE giraffe has never been known to utter a sound, and yet there are female giraffes.

THE game of foot-ball has gone to fast and too far. It is time for the faculties of the colleges to lay upon it a strong hand.

WHEN an earthquake so strikes the section that the dishes in the closest clatter, it's no wonder the people should be badly rattled.

The statement that "Buffalo Bill" Sipux returned home looking like a college student is susceptible of a wide and varied construction.

IN winter a man can not accomplish much because he hates to leave the stove, and in summer time he can not accomplish much because he hates to leave the shade.

PEARLS the Ohio young man who chloroformed his girl, and cut her golden-tresses off had driven up to take her out sleighing and had to wait while she fixed her hair.

IN New England tenement barracks are being rapidly done away with in deference to the demand for better homes for the poor to live in. It is only in wealthy New York where such basilean flourish.

CALIFORNIA, New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Kentucky, North Carolina and Dakota produce a very large percentage of all the honey and beeswax produced in the United States. These States, says the *Scientific American*, produce about 800,000 pounds of beeswax and 16,000,000 pounds of honey annually.

A TRAIN BOMBER, on trial at Fresno, was arrested while in his murderous act, just after he had shot and killed one of the railway employees who resisted him, put up the plea of "self defense," and undertook to prove "a reputation for honesty." It is not an unusual plea of late for mobs and cut-throats to be classed as "among the leading citizens."

A PLEASING little vice-versa anecdote emerges from the classic shades of Phillips' Academy at Exeter, N.H. The principal wouldn't let the students go to a burlesque performance and thereupon they plastered his room, among others full of the teasing posters wherewith the attractions of the show were set forth.

Mohammed wouldn't go to the mountain, why, they just fetched the mountain to him.

STEF OFFICER KINGHAN, of the former Montana, of Baltimore, recently received as a present from the German Emperor a pair of binocular glasses in an ebony box, silver mounted and lined with purple velvet. A German inscription states that the gift is "in recognition of the assistance Mr. Kinghan rendered to a crew of the German ship *Fortuna*, last year. Mr. Kinghan, with a boat's crew, rescued the *Fortuna*'s crew."

GREAT praise is given Explorer Selous for the commendable bravery displayed in assisting to repel an attack by the Matabele. The explorer is credited with "calmly sitting upon the ground and firing at the approaching Matabele." Mr. Selous is a bold and a brave man, but the utter recklessness of his conduct is more fully appreciated when we consider that he was armed with a magazine rifle with a range of a thousand yards and the savages were armed with sharpened sticks.

WHEN Emperor William heard of the bomb throwing in Paris, he was on a hunting expedition. He announced it to his suite at dinner time, and is reported as saying: "This was has completely spoiled my appetite. Such an infamous crime is too dreadful for words. We have no longer to do with men, but with wild beasts who ought to be stamped out without pity." This is naturally accepted as implying that very drastic measures will be adopted in dealing with the "reds" in Germany.

EIGHT DOLLARS in money, a pair of brass knuckles and a bulldog revolver found in the pockets of an applicant for public charity indicate the way in which Chicago is being "confidence." The possessor of the articles mentioned was young, strong and fairly well dressed. His nerves were in perfect condition. He had the effrontery to apply at a police station for tickets which would entitle him to free meals and lodging, and an illustration of the prevailing charity craze is to be found in the fact that the police, after disarming him, dished out the tickets and sent him on his way rejoicing. This is philanthropy run mad. The stocks and the pillory should be re-established for the benefit of such sturdy beggars and impostors.

THERE was no sentiment in Cran dall, the Brooklyn toy manufacturer's contemplation of "the saddest thought of tongue or pen." Business failure after twenty years of work and worry

something sternly practical. And at this manufacturer now sees what might have been if he had adapted his business system to latter-day methods. "Had I used printer's ink, I would not have had to suspend," he sadly remarked, in explanation of his assignment. Unfortunately for him, his judgment matured too late, in these days of sharp competition, in communities counted by the million, the successful dealer is not he who hideth his light under a bushel, but he who lets it shine for all it is, worth in a blaze of printer's ink.

THREE is wherewith to point a moral in the sad fate of Zadock Cottrell. Zadock was the valet of England's grand old man, Gladstone, following the memorable example of Hans Breitman, he gave a party. The guests were too good to Zadock. He put himself outside of an amount of wine that produced a temporary attack of giddiness, and his nerves tingling, Zadock was called into the presence of the venerable English Premier and combed down in a spirited manner for his conduct. This was more than the proud spirit of Zadock outran could brook, and he jumped into the Thames. His tragic fate is strong sermon against trying to add to your work and to fill up with exhilarating confusion at the same time.

TOO MUCH cannot be said in regard to the danger of putting small articles in the mouth. A great many persons carelessly hold coins, pins, and other articles in their mouths, fail to realize that an ordinary in which has been in circulation for a score of years and passed through thousands of hands is not so dirty but may hid the germs of foulest disease. Not many years ago the public was horrified by the death of a clergyman from a cord which was suddenly drawn around his neck, and the child's cradle smeared with blood, he turned up his dog and slew him. When the latter discovered the child living and well, he saw that Celert had really saved him from death by slaying a wolf that had stolen into the house. In remorse for his hasty deed, Llewellyn expressed his sorrow in the loudest terms, and ordered his family to return from the chase to meet him round, Celert running toward him with lips and face running blood. 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# The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

THURSDAY, JAN. 11, 1894.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

## POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Congressman Burrows is pouring hot shot into the free traders this week.

The most appropriate name that can be given to free soup houses now being established in all large cities would be "Cleveland Cafes."

The New York Sun (d-m) says that the "Wilson Bill" is the greatest bugaboo of the age. It overlooks Wilson entirely, forgetting that he was its creator.

How much short of honesty is it to go deliberately to work to reduce the government's income when it is already insufficient to pay the government's current expenses. — *Det. Journal*.

As we have said before, if Pension Commissioner Loebren and his superior officer, Holt Smith, do not like the laws under which they are doing Uncle Sam's business, they can resign. A resignation, like a motion to adjourn, is always in order. Can't move any previous question on that prerogative. — *Det. Journal*.

Talking about the reduction in wages, do you know that a reduction of only 10 per cent in the wages paid in this country means a loss to the wage-earners of one thousand million dollars in one year? A general reduction in wages is thus a national misfortune; and the Wilson bill means such a reduction. — *Toledo Blade*.

"It is mighty mean to patronize a merchant who will trust you, until you get so far in debt to him, and then go and spend your cash somewhere else where you couldn't get credit; but there are people who do it. The honorable way would be to spend your cash with the merchant who trusted you, even if you never expected to square up the old account."

Generally speaking, small communities are not clannish enough. The inhabitants thereof do not tie close enough to their own people, or indulge in a proper friendship for local interests. They appear to forget that a house divided against itself must fall. If a community progresses, its constituents must be in harmony, and each citizen must take an interest in his fellow's welfare. A narrow selfish policy never resulted in good to anybody and never will. Support your townsmen in all laudable enterprises and extend the hand of friendship. — *Ex.*

The N. Y. *Press*, the most radical republican paper in the country, appears to have an idea that the Senate is not a part of Congress. But then the editor is "English, you know." — *Tawas Herald*. The writer of that paragraph displays his ignorance, both as to the ideas of the editor of the *Press* and his antecedents. He is a native American and a distinguished soldier in the Union army during the rebellion, which cannot be said of the editor of any democrat paper, especially those of New York City, and, more than that, they are all foreigners but one, Dana, of the *Sun*.

The *Northern Democrat*, in referring to the many manufacturers who do not wish to be robbed by the democratic party, and are shutting down their factories, says: "Their millions have been accumulated off from the profits of labor, and when they cannot secure it cheap enough here they send their paid agents to hunt the serums of Europe and import in shiploads the pauper labor of that country." We do not know where the serums of Europe are located, but where importations of labor have been investigated by congressional committees, it has always been found that it was done by combinations of democrats at whose head was a member of their National, Congressional or State Committees. The slums of this country breed democrats fast enough without going to the serums of Europe.

Last week, President Cleveland appointed a man as postmaster at Ludington, Mich., who had been a naturalized citizen of the United States for only one week at the time his name was sent to the Senate for confirmation. This would-be postmaster declared his intention to become a citizen of this country in 1880, has voted ever since and held County, State and Government offices and exercised all the rights and enjoyed all the privileges of a man born in this country. But he never renounced his allegiance to the British Government and swore fealty to the flag of the Republic until he discovered that the fact would be used against him in getting a comfortable berth under the Government to which he was an alien. The incident illustrates the careless, happy-go-lucky way in which citizenship is acquired and held in this country. — *Philadelphia Press*.

## The Great Culmination.

Under McKinley's schedule, justice, protectionist if you like, was dispensed with an impartial hand. In respect to the industries of foreign countries, the industries of the country were placed on a level with each other. The tariff, even the unconstitutional rubber tariff, covered the entire field equally.

Leaving out its failure as a constitutional measure for revenue, the test for common fairness shows the Wilson bill an outrageous piece of tariff jugglery, devised for favoritism and injustice. For instance, right on top, labeled with the card of executive approval, is a free list, including the great staples of coal, iron and wool. Why is the man engaged in the industry of wool-growing treated differently from the man engaged in the industry of wool-weaving? Why is one protected and the other not protected? The reason is that Mr. Wilson and President Cleveland have brazenly determined to favor certain interests at the expense of others.

The name of McKinley appears once in the platform of the last National Democratic convention. If that convention should reassemble to-morrow McKinley would have to be crossed off in the terrible denunciation where it occurs, and the declaration would be made to read thus: "We denounce the Wilson bill as the culminating atrocity of class legislation."

Protestation for some and not for others is the Wilson-Cleveland principle. It is defended with much mouth- ing about fairness and justice and honor and anti-protection, but it is heading to the end. It is the culminating atrocity of class legislation. — *New York Sun (d-m)*.

## Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

## Agricultural College Bulletin.

Bulletin No. 101, issued by the Michigan State Agricultural College experiment station, discusses many matters of practical importance to the farmer.

1. A careful investigation of the changes in the wheat plant from the time it heads out to the period of dead ripeness. The progressive changes in the chemical composition of the grain and straw of wheat in this process of ripening, shows that the best results are reached in both grain and straw when the wheat kernel crushes dry between the thumb nail; that at this time there is the largest yield of grain and of the best quality, and from this period there is a gradual deterioration of the grain, and a marked decline in the food value of the straw.

This part of the bulletin is illustrated by several diagrams which enable one to take in at a glance the various changes in forty-six successive days of growth.

2. Under the heading, "Certain Forage Plants," attention is directed to the spurry and its peculiar adaptedness to light, sandy soils, like the jack pine plains, and especially where the light soil is visited by drought. At the same time, warning is given that on rich soils the spurry may become a troublesome weed.

Analysis of the spurry shows that while it contains but little of the starchy class of food materials, it contains a larger proportion of fat (5.76 percent) and materials of the albuminous class (13.56 per cent).

The reported failure of last spring's sowing of spurry was probably caused by freezing; the young plants soon after coming up, as the young plant is easily killed by frost.

The great productiveness of the Flat Pea (*Lathyrus silvestris*) and its remarkable fodder value are pointed out.

A perennial plant that this year

produced four tons of dry fodder,

containing more than 25 per cent of nitrogenous food, will attract the attention of farmers and stockmen.

St. NICHOLAS always has two numbers that are really Christmas numbers. This issue, for January, 1894, begins with a Christmas picture, and then transports us to a single instant to India, where, under guidance of Budyard, the magician, we enter the forest and see how a little "man cub" is adopted by a kindly family of wolves. Mr. William T. Hornaday begins in this number a valuable series of papers upon Natural History. There is a serious need for just the sort of interesting information these articles will supply.

The "Brownies" are now an American institution, and the little fellows reappear in St. NICHOLAS, with an assurance of welcome as certain as is held by a child who returns to his home. Mr. Clifford gives a full picture of the daily routine of the Government Bureau of Engraving and Printing—the department whose masterpieces upon green-backed paper we are all so willing to possess.

The shorter pieces are less important only in length. St. NICHOLAS is always glad to give a point in a single paragraph where that is possible, and much of its contents can be appreciated even by him who runs.

The democratic caucuses on the tariff bill, which has been called for to-night, is expected to be a regular circus. Extraordinary precautions are being taken to keep its proceedings secret.

An American humorist once said that "the only way to define a kiss is to take one." Oliver Wendell Holmes called a kiss the twenty-seventh letter of the alphabet—"the love labial which it takes two to speak plainly."

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5, '94.

The democratic wild horses in the House have taken the bits between their teeth and driven Cleveland into helpless and unable to stop them in their mad rush for the bluffs which overhang the bottomless chasm of oblivion. From the beginning of the extra session and until this week Mr. Cleveland has managed by will power, cajolery and patronage to absolutely control the democratic majority, but that control ended when a majority of one compelled the eleven democrats of the Ways and Means Committee to decide in favor of a 2 per cent tax on all incomes, individual and corporate of \$1,000 and over. There can be no doubt that this action was brought about by the populist sentiment which so largely controls democrats from the south and west. Nor that it will make it all the easier to defeat the Cleveland tariff bill, to which it is to be attached as an amendment, along with the increased tax on cigarettes and whiskey and the tax on playing cards agreed to at the same time. The adoption of the individual income tax was a direct revolt against Mr. Cleveland's rule, as he has been from the first opposed to it.

It is not surprising that the democratic bosses of the House had decided that the final vote on the Cleveland tariff bill should be taken on the 17th of this month; there is so little that can be said in its favor that they want the agony over as soon as possible, but democratic abstentionism has already caused them to extend the time until the 22d inst. Neither republicans nor dissatisfied democrats expect that the bill will be either defeated or materially changed in the House, although it is said that Mr. Cleveland will try to muster up enough democratic votes to defeat the income tax amendment. It is in the Senate that the bill can and will be defeated, if the words of dissatisfied democratic Senators can be depended upon, and republican Senators do not allow themselves to be persuaded into helping dissatisfied democrats to secure special amendments. If the democratic Senators can be forced to vote for or against the bill just as it is sent from the House there are good reasons for believing that Hill and Murphy, of New York; Smith, of New Jersey; Gorman, of Maryland; Faulkner, of West Va.; Morgan and Pugh, of Alabama, will vote against it. If they do the bill will be defeated with two votes to spare, even if the populist Senators vote for it, as they probably will on account of the income tax.

"A guilty conscience needs no excuse." Although the Hawaiian investigation ordered by the Senate has just got fairly started, members of the administration are already trying to discount the effect of the unfavorable report which they know the facts brought out will compel the committee to make, and partly pressure is being brought to bear on the democrats on the committee, in order to get them to let Mr. Cleveland down as easily as possible in that report, not for his own sake but for the good of their party. If they keep on as they have started they will not have any party to speak of by 1890. Prof. William D. Alexander, who has been survey general of Hawaii for twenty years, gave important testimony to the committee. He charges that "paramount" Blount suppressed all the really important information he gave him in Hawaii.

Senator Frye introduced a resolution in the Senate, reciting that in the opinion of the Senate there should be no interference on the part of this government with Hawaii either by moral influence or by force, pending the investigation, and requested that it lie on the table until he gets an opportunity to call it up and move its reference to the committee on foreign relations. When he calls it up he will make a few remarks that will not be pleasant reading to the administration or its supporters.

The democratic opposition to the income tax is growing and it is not confined to the administration and the eastern members, either. Representative Black, of Illinois, who was Commissioner of Pensions under the first Cleveland administration, says of it: "I am opposed to an income tax because it corrupts the public morals. It is an inquisitorial tax. Every man who can will avoid it and perjury awaits on its collection." I don't believe it will ever become a law. I should vote for it only when it is necessary to raise revenue to prevent the government defaulting a payment and I should work for its repeal immediately such a crisis was passed. In my opinion there is no such crisis confronting us." Representative Couston, of Maryland, who is credited with taking his opinions ready-made from Senator Gorman, says: "I shall vote against the income tax. It is a vicious measure."

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An exchange says a practical evangelist in the neighborhood requested all in the congregation who had paid their debts, to rise. The result was great. After taking their seats, a call was made for those who do not pay their debts, and one solitary individual arose, who explained that he was an editor, and could not, because the rest of the congregation were owing him for their subscriptions.

An elderly but really good sister remarks, "Did you ever notice at church soon as the choir starts the Doxology, that every man who has an overcoat, and every woman with an extra wrap begins putting them on. Churchgoers should understand that this is all out of order. Wait until the preacher says 'amen.'"

AMONG THE JANUARY MAGAZINES. *The New Peterson* is one of the best. The list of contributors holds various of the most popular names of the day, and the writers have given their best works. "The Story of a Nation" by Edward Everett, promises to be his finest short novel. Howard Seely has won a fresh triumph in his "Castle Grubbe." The most written about American author in England is Louise Chandler Moulton, and everything from her pen is eagerly read and always delightful reading; but she has done nothing in the way of reviewing more artistically than her paper on *Conton Kermabian's "Work in Literature."* A very large edition of his new volume, "A Book of Strange Sins," was exhausted in London on the day it appeared. The poems are by Florence Earle Coates, Charles Washington Coleman and other distinguished singers. "The Fireside" is unusually varied and attractive, with some six or seven short articles by Minot J. Savage, Professor J. Howard Gore, etc. One dollar a year—ten cents a copy—for a fairly ideal literary periodical. Address *THE PETERSON MAGAZINE*, Co., 116 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

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# The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR.  
THURSDAY, JAN. 11, 1894.

## LOCAL ITEMS

Sau'r Kraut at Claggett & Pringle's.  
WANTED.—Boarders. Inquire of Mrs. Ida Evans.

Try Claggett & Pringle's 35 cent tea, 3 lb. for \$1.00.

The mercury registered 18 degrees below zero, last Monday night.

School tablets and supplies at Fournier's drug store.

Installation of W. R. C. and G. A. R. officers next Saturday evening, the 13th.

Go to Claggett & Pringle's for nice fresh canned goods. They have the best.

Mrs. C. H. Turner was visiting her son, Geo. Cowell, of Lewiston, last week.

Imported Crystallized Fruits, only 50 cents per pound, at Fournier's Drug Store.

For School Supplies, Tablets, Pens, etc., call at the Drug Store of Harry W. Evans.

Mrs. Bessie Cooper, of Gaylord, was the guest of her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Smith, last week.

A full line of Men's, Women's and Children's Overcoats and Rubbers, at J. M. Jones'.

M. S. Hartwick and Mr. McLain, of Grayling, were cutters at this office, when in town. Tuesday.—Ros. Dem.

The New Boston Store will sell goods at lower prices than purchasers ever expected to get them.

D. Trotter returned from his trip to Indiana, last week. He secured several large orders for lumber for the Co.

Go to Claggett & Pringle's for pure buckwheat flour.

Mrs. J. Cole, one door north of the Town Hall, has two furnished rooms to rent at reasonable terms.

Robert L. Ryan, of Traverse City, formerly with J. S. E. Wait, of that city, is assisting W. F. Culver in the drug store.

All plush caps, at the store of S. H. & Co., are sold at one quarter off. Come and get one.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Birbut, of York, staid here last Saturday and gave Mrs. H. H. Wheeler, a very pleasant surprise. They are the guests of Mrs. James Reid. They will loghome in the spring we are pleased to earn.

If you want a good meat roast, call on J. E. McKnight.

The W. R. C. expended the sum of \$35.45 for charitable purposes during the three months ending Dec. 31, '93.

Salt whitefish and mackerel at Claggett & Pringle's.

The finest organ in town, can be seen at the residence of J. C. Hanson, seen at the residence of J. C. Hanson, Call and see it. Easy terms to right purchaser.

Joint meeting of G. A. R. and W. R. C., next Saturday evening the 13th. Let there be a general attendance.

For California fruit, all kinds, go to Wight's restaurant.

F. L. Barker, who was up from Grayling for several days, transferring the post office effects to Fred McMillen, left for home, Monday.—Lewiston Journal.

Ask to see the famous T. I. C. combination hot water bottles at Fournier's drug store.

John London, foreman for Salling, Hanson & Co., is rushing things, as usual. The smallest team in his camp had a load of 13 logs, last week, that had 10,243 feet.

A fine line of chest protectors, at Fournier's drug store.

We will furnish our subscribers with "Person's Magazine" for 85 cents, "Forest's Magazine," \$1.00, and the "Leader" for \$1.05 per year.

Pop corn, sure to pop, at Claggett & Pringle's.

The elocutionist failed to appear, last week, and the entertainment was postponed. He was attacked with grippe. Due notice will be given of his further appearance.

For toilet preparations, go to the store of Harry W. Evans.

If you want fits, go to Jones'. He can fit you with shoes of any kind or style and of the best makes. Try him.

There will be a joint meeting of the Woman's Relief Corps and Grand Army of the Republic, next Saturday evening, the 13th, for the installation of officers.

Adironda is the greatest Nerve remedy on earth; it contains no opiates; 100 full size doses, 50 cents. Sold by L. Fournier.

Go to J. E. McKnight's market for all kinds of Fresh and Salt meats.

Jacob Vaughn, grandfather of W. W. Vaughn, of Roseau, wandered near the river one day last week and fell in. When discovered life was extinct. He was 97 years old.

S. H. & Co., have the biggest line of fancy pants in town. You can buy them at your own price. Come and examine them.

Antoinette's Pancake Flour all the year. For sale by Claggett & Pringle.

We furnish the New York "Daily Tribune" to our subscribers 50 cents per year, on payment of their subscription to the AVALANCHE.

J. K. Wright, of Grayling, is in town, today, on legal business, and made the office a call. Mr. Wit is a pleasant gentleman, and appears to have a practice in Lewiston.—Lewiston Journal.

Santa Claus' Headquarters at Fournier's Drug Store.

Our old and local were enjoying the Grippe, last Friday, and Arctic was "going it" along. Justice Modburn came into office and officially played the "De" so we were by a few hours late.

For 10¢ Apples, Bananas and Oranges, to G. Wright's restaurant.

South ranch will have an resident in spring. A family Gertrude's Ranch will be on a near the Steevert bridge—Roscommon road.

The subscribers of the AVALANCHE will be furnished with the "Weekly Globe-Democrat," for 75 cents per year.

Blank sum Orders or Timechecks and receipts for sale at this office.

Mrs. J. L. Jones, president of the W. R. C. has received a very complimentary letter from the genial County Relief Committee acknowledging receipt of the contribution awarded on the 1st of December.

Lawney celebrated Christmas, only 30 cents per pound, at Fournier's Drug Store.

Last Thursday evening, Dr. Fraver gave an open supper to the members of his Sunday School class, the Sunday School teachers, his class took advantage of the occasion to present him with a gold pen—Lewis' Pen Journe.

For choice Pork and Beefsteaks, call on J. L. McKnight.

If you're wandering about town these hardines, with a dollar, your pocket you want to invest when it will buy the best goods, drop in at Claggett & Pringle's. They will give you good values and send you home happy.

A full line of Ladies' Beaux Shoes and Slippers, at J. M. Jones'.

A. Burbee, a jobber for Thos. Sheridan, lost a team of horses and his sleighs in McCormick lake, in Montmorency county, on Tuesday. He was attempting to draw a load of logs across the lake to the mill, and when near the inlet of the lake, the ice gave way and the team and load went to the bottom of the lake. Measurements show that the lake is over 30 feet deep at that point.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no subscribers for \$1.30 and the Detroit Weekly Tribune and the AVALANCHE for \$1.30.

Snow is deeper than ever, and Verses and Rubbers are needed by J. Jones can supply you in any style.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between Rasmus Hanson and W. O. Braden, under the name of Hanson & Braden, is this dissolved by mutual consent, R. Hanson having sold his interest to M. Forbes. The business will be conducted under the name of Braden & Forbes, who will assume all liabilities to wher in all accounts are payable, Grayling, Mich., Dec. 26th, 1893.

R. HANSON,  
W. O. BRADEN.

At a special convention of Lebanon camp, No. 2, Woodmen of the World, held on Thursday evening, Dec. 20th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Consul Gen., Geo. H. Bonnell. Advisor Lieut., Geo. S. Dyer. Clerk, Harry Evans. Banker, J. E. McKnight. Physician, C. W. Smith, M. D. Escort, M. Simpson. Watchman, Thos. Bierinson. Sentry, Robert Dyer. Member board of managers, Thos. Hanson.

GEO. H. BONNELL,  
ADVISOR LIEUT.  
CLERK,  
BANKER,  
PHYSICIAN,  
WATCHMAN,  
SENTRY,  
MEMBER BOARD OF MANAGERS, THOS. HANSON.

Two Lives Saved.

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction Hill, Ill., was ill by her doctors she had consumption and that there was hope for her but two bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her, and he says it saved her life. Mr. Fred Eggers, 139 Florida St., San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful case of consumption, tried almost everything, and in two months was cured. He is naturally thankful.

Health results, of which these are examples, that prove the efficacy of this medicine in Consumption and Colds, and other diseases at L. Fournier's Drug Store. Regular size, 50c. and 25c. Satisfaction guaranteed.

ADIRONDACK TRADE MARK  
Wheeler's Heart Cure  
Nerve & Nerve  
Positively Cures—

HEART DISEASE, NERVOUS PRO-  
TRATION, SLEEPLESSNESS AND DERANGEMENTS OF THE NER-  
VOUS SYSTEM.

UNEXCELL'D FOR INFANTS!  
A Blessed Balm  
For Tired Mothers and Restless Babies.

Purly Vegetable. Guaranteed free from OPIATES.  
100 Full Size Boxes, 50c.

REED R. MORTON, Doctor, M. E. Church, Clio, Michigan. He says, "I am a stranger to all but preaching till I used Adironda. Now I sleep soundly and awake refreshed, and I can heartily recommend it."

DR. H. H. MILLER, M.D.  
CINCINNATI, Ohio. Cedar Springs, Mich.  
SOLD BY L. Fournier, Druggist, Grayling, Michigan.

MOST FINE & MADE.  
Rare Grape Cigarette Powder. Free from Anemia, Asthma, and other adulterants.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Go to Claggett & Pringle's, for the best. For sale by Claggett & Pringle.

The farewell reception tendered to us, and Mrs. L. Fournier, at the residence of R. Hanson, last Thursday evening, was an occasion to be long remembered. Music and mirth controlled the house. Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Sibley, of Manistee, and Mr. James, of St. Ignace were present.

J. K. Wright, of Grayling, is in town, today, on legal business, and made the office a call. Mr. Wit is a pleasant gentleman, and appears to have a practice in Lewiston.—Lewiston Journal.

Santa Claus' Headquarters at Fournier's Drug Store.

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Ladies looking for a fine pair of Slippers for their husbands, or sweethearts, will find them at Claggett & Pringle's.

A. W. Peck, of Petoskey, representing the Hazelton & Perkins Drug Co. of Grand Rapids, is the prince of god fellows and, we think, the prince of true (2) story tellers. At Fournier's a few days since, he was describing a snow storm at Wolverine and described the snow flakes as large as a man's hat, with occasionally one the size of a wash tub, and he certainly appeared to be sober.

Now is the time to get a watch, Gold filled case with Elgin or Waltham movement, for \$1.00. G. W. Smith, Jeweler.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder  
Most Perfect Made.

For fresh Crackers, Cookies, Bread and Confectionery, go to C. W. Wright's restaurant. He has just received

large assortment.

Last Friday evening, Mrs. J. K. Wright sustained a fracture of both bones between the ankle and knee, from

falling on the icy walk in front of our

house on Michigan avenue. The snow

had been dug partially away, leaving

dangerous ridge, and the same condition

prevails in many places in the

village. A little care in leaving the

surface of the walks flat should be ex-  
ercised, and will, perhaps, save further

accidents.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder  
World's Fair Highest Award.

Call at the Post Office and look over J. Jones' bargain counter. You will be sure to purchase something.

BUCKINGHAM'S ARNICA SALVE.

THE FIRST SALVE in the world to  
Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Sore  
Kneen, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped  
Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin  
Eruptions, and positively cures Piles  
or no pain required. It is guaranteed  
to give perfect satisfaction, or money  
refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by L. Fournier, Druggist.

A. BURBEE, a jobber for Thos. Sheri-  
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Electric Bitters.

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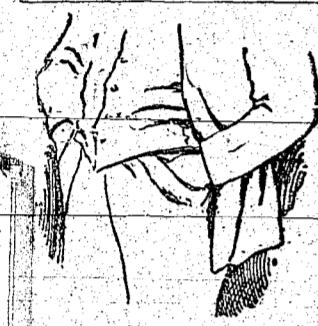
CARE OF CLOTHING.

VALUABLE HINTS WHICH WILL SAVE TIME AND MONEY.

A "Complete" Wardrobe Isn't Very Extensive or Expensive—Science of Dressing Well on a Small Expenditure—Care of What Clothes You Buy.

Suggestions for Men.

There are few men who recognize the importance of economy in wearing apparel; few who take proper care of their clothing, and still fewer who know how to make the best of what they have, so as to cause their limited assortment to answer all the purposes of an extensive wardrobe. A society man or a man of ample means, of course, need give little thought to these matters. It is the "middleman" who needs advice; the one who cannot keep up with the whims and caprices of fashion; who cannot afford to comply with every suggestion of his tailor and who must either take care of his own clothes or have his wife or some one else do so for him. A complete wardrobe con-



EFFECT OF TOP POCKETS.

sists of a dress suit, including a "Tuxedo," the ever popular frock coat, the modest diagonal or cork-screw, and the distinctively cassimere or cheviot business suit—at least three changes—and four or five pairs of trousers, varying in color and pattern as to answer for any occasion and look suitable with any coat and waistcoat. In addition a man should possess overcoats for spring, fall and winter-wear, besides an ulster for very severe weather.

By exercising a little care in hanging up or laying down garments, by using the brush and whisk broom now and then, and by having the tailor examine them at intervals, their preservation and their neat appearance will be insured. When arriving at business in the morning, an office coat should be donned. The business coat should not be thrown carelessly

The Dead Letter Room.

An interesting portion of the Dead Letter Office is the room in which an accumulation is made of those articles on which an insufficient amount of postage is paid, or which have been incompletely or wrongly addressed, writes Alice Graham McCollin, in an interesting sketch of the presiding genius of the Dead Letter Office, in the Ladies' Home Journal. It is a most heterogeneous collection, ranging in kind from skulls to confectionery, and in value from one cent to one thousand dollars. Sales of these articles are held annually, and after they have been held for claim for over two years, and after every effort has been exhausted to find the owners, the parcels become matters of public investment. Most of the packages contain articles of too small value to be sold separately, so parcels containing the contents of several packages are made up and sold at an average price of sixty cents each. The attempt is made to have articles in each package worth that amount. The original wrappers are removed from the parcels, and new ones, on which is written a description of the contents, substituted. This description is also entered in the auctioneer's sale book, and from this description, not from a personal examination, the purchase is made. The sale is held in December, before the holiday season, and continues for about a week. The proceeds, like the money found in unclaimed letters, are delivered to the Third Assistant Postmaster General for deposit in the United States Treasury.

Dressing the Children.

For the little girl's gowns, after white has been laid aside, soft cashmeres of gray, wood or steel blue are favored, and occasionally one sees a toilette made of old rose or of the faintest shade of yellow, writes Isabel A. Mallon, in an article on "Dressing Our Little Women," in the Ladies' Home Journal.

However, this, of course, is the gown selected for a festivity, and not the one preferred for general wear. Pretty plaids are especially liked for the girl of seven, and with such a gown she will almost invariably have a coat of the same material, with very wide Empire revers, faced usually with a bright color, while her hat is a large felt one, trimmed with roses, wings or feathers.

The shoes and stockings of the small women continue to be black, the former being for state occasions of formal leather, and for general wear of soft kid.

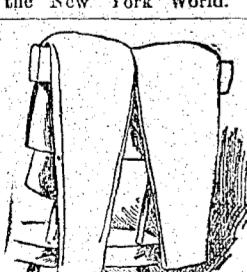
The Main Thing.

Little Henry's father and mother wish him to be a French scholar, and knowing that a foreign language is most readily acquired in childhood, they have given him a French governess, with whom he is expected to talk French.

Henry gets along pretty well, but is not yet to be mistaken for a native Parisian. The other day he discovered that the barn was on fire. He ran into the house quite out of breath.

"O monsieur," he exclaimed, rushing into the school-room, "I don't know whether it's a feu or le feu, but anyhow there's a big blaze in the barn!"

Henry will greatly oblige the rest of the world by making up its mind as to what kind of government it wants and remaining in that frame of mind for five consecutive weeks.



THIS IS THE WAY TO HANG TROUSERS.

"top pocket" compels the lifting of the side of the waistcoat whenever the hand is placed therein, which wears off the edge or the blinding and causes wrinkles across the body of the waistcoat at the hollow of the waist. During the night the trousers should be placed over a chair in preference to hanging them up by the buckle straps. The latter course, to some degree, draws them out of shape. Throwing them carelessly on a chair produces wrinkles or creases.

The use of the modern trousers-stretcher does to some extent preserve the shape, but unless properly used it does more harm than good. The waistcoat should be laid flat on the table or elsewhere, instead of being hung up at the shoulders. Using a table upon which to brush garments is preferable to any other course, and a little household ammonia should be used to remove spots which the brush or broom does not remove. Carelessness while eating produces these spots more than any other.

WILLIAM T. STEAD, THE LONDON EDITOR.



Editor William T. Stead, of London, who has for some time been studying poverty and crime as they exist in Chicago, has formulated a plan for a better spiritual and material condition. He issued a call to ministers of all religions to form a federation which should be a mighty force in purging municipal affairs of the evils that infest them. In response to his circular many clergymen gathered and the following plan was suggested: That the city be divided into districts, each district to be placed under the care of a church. The members of this church should visit all the houses, tenement and otherwise, in the district, seeking for destitution, both spiritual and material. Physical destitution should then be reported to the proper channels, and religious preferences should be reported to the church for which a preference had been announced.

A ROMANCE OF THE WAR.

Gratitude Shown by a Soldier to Kind Treatment Years Ago.

Just after one of the big battles, in which the Union soldiers won a great victory, a number of wounded were brought to Harrisburg. Harrisburg at the time had many hospitals in churches, schools and factories, and they were crowded so much that the patriotic citizens volunteered to take the wounded to their homes and care for them. Among those who did this was William D. Martin, of 314 North Third street. He had a son in the army, and naturally his heart went out to the sick and wounded comrades.

There was taken to his house a young soldier who was suffering from four bullet wounds and hurt so badly that it was hardly expected he would recover, chronicles the Harrisburg Telegraph. Mr. and Mrs. Martin nursed him carefully, ministering to his wants, sent for Dr. Rutherford, the elder, to treat him, and in every way made the young soldier as comfortable as possible. For a long time there was no improvement, and Dr. Rutherford expressed the opinion that the lad would die.

But Mr. and Mrs. Martin would not have it that way. They determined to save his life, and after long weeks of suffering the soldier boy, under their careful nursing, began to improve. He became strong and well, and one day there came a time for him to again shoulder his gun and go to the front. As he bade Mr. and Mrs. Martin good-by he said, with tears in his eyes: "If I live I shall never forget you. You will hear from me again."

Occasionally they would hear from him in the army, and when the war ended he returned to his home and began business. In the years that followed Mr. Martin received letters from his soldier lad, and an occasional inquiry as to his business affairs, his prosperity, etc. Recently, after the lapse of thirty years, came a reward unexpected for Mr. Martin. The soldier boy he and his good wife had nursed back to life and health and strength has written him a letter telling him that hereafter he shall take no thought for the future, so far as finances are concerned, that the writer is well-off in this world's goods and proposes that Mr. Martin shall "share them with him." As a consequence Mr. Martin has gone out of a business that he has conducted for the better part of half a century, and his declining years are made upon the return of the bread cast upon the waters thirty years ago.

A STORY FROM COLORADO.

The Truth and a Mountain Lie. Pretty Badly Stretched.

A Colorado man has tamed a mountain lion, writes a Denver liar. It is the toughest of beasts—so tough a butcher could not cut its shadow with a hatchet. Dave Snyder, Jr., of 631 Chatopa street, Denver, shot one of these yellow terrors in Grand Canyon, but the lion failed to die, and then Snyder through the arm. Then it was captured by the dogs. To be revenged, Snyder fastened the animal between two tall pines, standing seventy feet from each other. It took a double team of mules and six drivers, with two gallons of Utah whisky, half a day to bring those trees together. The plan was to cut the rope and let them by apart.

Colorado style. The great crowds of first citizens expected to see menageries and fiddle strings drop for an hour.

The two mining towns of Silverton and Ouray, including Dave Day's "Solid Muldoon" printing office, shut down business to see the fun. At the words, "Let her go, Miss Gallagher," the rope was cut. The tall trees flew back with the swish and roar of a cyclone. But the lion didn't drop.

It stretched. High up in dizzy mid-air, the people saw something like a huge yellow sausage (with hair on it) seventy feet long. Two big eyes and a row of teeth gleamed at one end and a bushy tail wagged at the other.

The lion's roar also stretched as thin as the scream of a buzz-saw. The brute's fur, however, didn't stretch, so there was but a single hair to each square inch of mountain lion. The pluck of the beast took the people by storm.

They blared its life spared. According to the trees were felled and the lion released. When taken down to earth, its anatomy shut up like a Sixth Avenue concertina. Alas! the

Prompt Reply.

Some business is best done quickly and with few words. Other business, of more delicate nature, is commonly entered upon in a more leisurely manner. Now and then, however, a man is found who makes no such distinction.

Farmer Jones sought an interview with Widow Brown. He had long prided himself upon his short-horn cattle; she was, in her way, as proud of her poultry and pigs.

"Widow Brown," said he, "I am a man of few words, but much feeling. I possess, as you know, between three and four hundred head of cattle. I have saved up eight hundred dollars or so, and I've a tidy and comfortable home. I want you to become my wife. Now, quick's the word with me; I give you five minutes to decide."

"Farmer Jones," said Widow Brown, "I am a woman of few words—I'll say nothing of my feelings. I possess, as you know, between three and four hundred head of poultry and about ten score of pigs. I have nine-twelve hundred dollars well invested—my late husband's savings and my own earnings. I tell you I wouldn't marry you if it were a choice between that and going to the scaffold. Sharp's my word, and I give you three minutes to clear off my premises!"

Calorie.

"During your arctic expedition," some one asked an explorer, "how did you get warm when your fuel gave out?"

"Simplest thing in the world," answered the explorer. "Two of us were Republicans and two Democrats, and whenever the thermometer in the hut went below the freezing point we talked politics."

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FOND OF COWBOY SADDLES.

English and Germans Buy Much of the Forest Goods Made in Cheyenne.

All over North America for many years Cheyenne saddles have been famous, and every equestrian, outside of the United States cavalry and of the northwest mounted police of Canada, has either had his horse tricked out with Cheyenne leather or has wished he had. The fancy work on saddles, holsters and stirrup leathers that once made Mexican saddlery famous and expensive long ago was copied by the Cheyenne makers, who kept up the fame and beauty of American horse trappings, but made them so cheap as to be within the means of most horsemen. In the old days when Western cattle ranged all over the plains and the cowboy was in his glory, that queer citizen would rather have a Cheyenne saddle than a last girl. In fact, to be without a Cheyenne saddle and a first-class revolver was to be no better than the shepherds of that era. When a reporter of the New York Sun found himself in Cheyenne the other day the first place he looked for were the saddle-makers' shops. He was surprised to find only one showy, first-class store of the kind, and instead of there being a crowd in front of it there was no sign of more business than was going at the druggist's, next to, or the stationer's over the way. In one way only did the reporter find his hopes rewarded: the goods displayed in the windows were beautiful and extraordinary. There were the glorious heavy hand-stamped saddles; there were the huge, cumbersome tapaderos; there were the large or "ropes," the magnificent saddle that looked like Moorish art done, and there were the "nude sashers" and the fanciful spurs, and, in short, the windows formed a museum of things that a cowboy would have pawned his soul to own. The mad work was all such as a cavalry man once declared it, "the most elegant horse jewelry in creation." English and Germans now buy the easiest and the best trappings to set abroad to their homes. Hand-stamped saddles cost from \$5 to \$1,000; \$35 buys as good a one as a mod-est man who knows a good thing will care to use. Cowgirl saddles were on view, seven of them—with rigging to side seats and in stirrups made in spider shapes. It is not that there are really half a dozen cow-girls in the world or half a dozen women like Colorado Queen or the lady-horse-breeders of Wyoming, but there are Western girls who have to ride a great deal, and they have fond fathers and brothers and still fonder mothers; hence the manufacture of magnificient side saddles, all decked with hand-stamped patterns and looking as prettily as the richest Bedouin ever dreamed of horse gear being made.

There is still a good trade in cowboy outfits that are ordered from Montana, the Dakotas, Wyoming, Colorado, Texas, and similar goods, go to the horse ranches of Nevada, Idaho and Oregon. Moreover, as long as men ride horses there will be a trade in infantry outfits for them.

A NEW TEA TABLE.

Green Fascinating Little Novelty from Over the Water.

Here is a fascinating tea table just brought out in England. It is the most charming contrivance imaginable.

When closed, as you will see by the accompanying sketch, quite an ordinary-looking pretty little table, but by simply lifting the two flaps

it is transformed into a tea table.

TABLE CLOSED.

TABLE OPEN.

It falls over and closes on the top springs the tea equipment complete and ready for use, the whole resting on a movable tray with crystal base. This magic table will be conveniently stored away.

The hour came for opening the service, but there were no more hearers. Whether to preach to such an audience or not, was only a momentary question with Lyman Beecher. He felt that he had a duty to perform and that he had no right to refuse to do it because one man only could reap benefit; and accordingly he went through all the services, praying, singing, preaching and benediction, with one hearer. And when all was over he hastened down from the desk to speak to the congregation, but he had departed.

So rare a circumstance was, of course, occasionally referred to, but twenty years after, a very delightful discovery came to light in connection with this service. Dr. Beecher was traveling in Ohio, and on alighting from a stage in a pleasant village a gentleman stepped up to him and called him by name.

"I do not remember you," said Doctor Beecher.

"I suppose not," said the stranger, "but we spent two hours together in a house alone, once, in a storm."

"I do not recall it, sir," replied the old minister: "pray where was it?"

"Do you remember preaching twenty years ago in such a place, to a single person?"

"Yes, I do indeed; and if you are the man I have been wishing to see you ever since."

"I am the man, sir; and that sermon made a minister of me, and you are my church."

In telling the story Doctor Beecher would add: "I think that was about as satisfactory an audience as I ever had."

Absent-Mindedness.

Léguerre's "Mémoirs" contain a story which illustrates his absent-mindedness of Louis Philippe.

The brother dramatists, Casimir and Germain Delavigne, had decided to get married simultaneously, and thought it their duty to inform the King of their intentions.

Casimir was deputed to convey the news. "Sir, my brother and I intend to marry on Sunday next," he said. "Indeed! At the same time?" asked the King.

"Yes, sir." "And at the same church?" "Yes, sir." "Then, quick's the word with me; I give you five minutes to decide."

"Farmer Jones," said Widow Brown, "I am a woman of few words—I'll say nothing of my feelings. I possess, as you know, between three and four hundred head of cattle. I have saved up eight hundred dollars or so, and I've a tidy and comfortable home. I want you to become my wife. Now, quick's the word with me; I give you five minutes to decide."

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#### A Boon to Humanity.

A number of our great and most inveterate tobacco smokers and chewers have quit the use of the fifth weed. The distinguished author that does the work is No-to-bee. The author who started by Aaron Cobler, who was a confirmed slave for many years to the use of tobacco. He tried the use of No-to-bee, and to his great surprise and delight it cured him. Hon. C. W. Ashcom, who had been smoking for sixty years, tried No-to-bee, and it cured him. Col. Samuel Stentor, who would eat up tobacco like a cow eats hay, tried this wonderful remedy, and even Samuel, after all his years of slavery, lost the desire. J. C. Cobler, Lessing Evans, Frank Dell Geo. B. May, C. O. Skillington, Hanson Robnett, Frank Hershberger, John Shinn and others have since tried No-to-bee and in every case they report not only a cure of the tobacco habit, but a wonderful improvement in their general physical and mental condition, all of which goes to show that the use of tobacco has been injurious to them in many ways that o.

All of the above gentlemen are so well pleased with the results that we do not hesitate to join them in commending it to suffering humanity, as we have thoroughly investigated and are satisfied that No-to-bee does the work well and is a boon to mankind. The cost is trifling—a dollar a box—and the makers, the Sterling Remedy Company, have so much faith in No-to-bee that they absolutely guarantee three boxes to cure any case, or refund money. One box in every instance in the above effected a cure, with one or two exceptions. No-to-bee has a wonderful sale upon its merits alone throughout the United States, and can be secured at almost any drug store in this country or Canada, and it is made by the Sterling Remedy Company, 45 Randolph street; New York office, 10 Spruce street. From Press, Everett, Pa., Dec. 15, 1893.

#### The Surest Way.

The great wealth of many Americans is acquired by the closest economy. Most people seem to prefer the method, such as speculating with other people's money. But the process of economy, industry, and application is the surest.—

Estimated that a birth takes every three minutes in London, bath every five.

#### The Puzzle Solved.

A local disease has puzzled and baffled the profession more than nasal catarrh. Immediately fatal it is among the most disgusting ills the flesh is heir to, and the search for a remedy has been for many years the introduction of El's Cream and Co. The success of this preparation is most gratifying and surprising.

A sweet girl, with a complexion of such as all young ladies possess, is Sulphur Soap.

#### WE ALL OTHERS,

Lee's Golden Medical Discovery, in disease caused by torn Liver or Intestines, for Diarrhoea, Liver and Bowel Complaints, and Kindred ailments nothing approaches it as a remedy.

PIERCE GUARANTEES A CURE OR MONEY RETURNED.

Mr. AURELIA VANZILE, of Toledo, Ohio, writes: "My friends said I would never be better, yet I had ulcerous sores on my head. By the time I had taken a bottle and a half of Lee's Golden Medical Discovery, the bleeding had almost stopped. My appearance seemed to hurt me that I ate. My improvement was wonderful. Several years have passed and my cure is permanent."

Doing Away with Pastures.

A. K. Barrett thinks that good farmers will soon adopt soiling almost exclusively in place of pasturing. That a stouter supply of food can thus be provided is unquestioned.

Pasturing is wasteful, whether there is abundance of feed, or not.

Mr. Barrett believes that with good soil, one and a half or two acres of good rich land can be made to furnish feed for a cow a whole year, but in pasturing five acres are required for summer and one for hay, for winter feed.

The saving in this is quite evident, especially where the tax on every acre amounts to considerable.

Now, in the fall, is the time to begin soiling, and to do it properly preparations should be made so that the first feeding can be made in April and steadily thereafter. Winter rice is the first crop that should be planted. This should be put in in October or at the latest November. With good preparations of the soil and good seed, the rye should take a steady growth as soon as the first signs of spring appear. The clover or grass seeds must be sown, too, and the rye will last until the grass is ready to grow for eating. Clover or orchard grass bulletin, concerning raspberries and blackberries, says that the only remedy for red-rust is to dig up and burn at once every plant found to be affected. Cut away and burn all canes affected with anthracnose pits, and spray the plantation with Bordeaux mixture.

FARMERS are rapidly learning that the best way to rest land is to keep it actively at work between the crops, gathering fertility from the air by means of leguminous crops. Whatever rotation is practiced, never let it be one in which a field is let to lie a whole season growing only weeds for future brow sweetings.

A SOUTHERN farmer says if the tire of the wagon becomes loose pour a gallon of boiling oil in a suitable vessel, and, with the help of an assistant, place the wheel directly over it and immerse the fenders wholly in oil. Apply on the hub with a brush. When dry repeat, after which give the whole wagon a good coat of paint.

In order to be wholly successful a farmer should make his plans for a long time in advance of the day when they must be put into operation.

The best way is to mature a plan of operations that will require some years for fully carrying them out.

This brings better results than the changeable way that some have of trying one way this year and another the next.

An eminent scientist claims that the time will come when all crops will be grown by irrigation, and that "water is king," instead of cotton and corn. Irrigation is as yet, in its infancy, but the improvements that are constantly being made in pumps and windmills will do more to regulate moisture than any experiments to control the rainfall.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squirmish feelings at first.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bed-time. Read the Label. Send for Book.

#### DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

##### TOPICS OF INTEREST TO FARMER AND HOUSEWIFE.

How to Construct a Wire Suspension Foot Bridge—Selecting and Preserving Seed Corn To Cure "Thumps" in Pigs—General Farm Notes.

A Suspension Foot Bridge.

Foot bridges, in both mountainous and nearly level regions, across streams from ten to one hundred feet in width, would often be a great convenience and save going around to cross on some public bridge. Since wire has become so plentiful and cheap there is no great difficulty in having foot bridges across almost any

about eighteen to twenty inches from the ground. When growth begins in spring, we rub off all the shoots except three or four at the top, which form the limbs for the future need. These are again shortened back in the fall one third; and when the shoots are too thick in the interior of the head and interfere with each other, they are trimmed out. Every fall the young growth of the season is shortened back one third, and care is taken to maintain an even distribution of young wood all through the head of the tree. The crop is thus distributed over the tree and no damage is done. If the tree is planted and allowed to take the natural shape it assumed in the nursery, the limbs will more readily split off than when formed by heading back.

How to Preserve Root Cutting.

It is quite common for those desiring new plants from cuttings, says the American Cultivator, to place them in a bottle of water, keeping the whole cutting except a bud, submerged until roots form. The practice of gardeners is to place the cutting in damp sand, and they claim that the sharp particles of sand rubbing against the smooth end of the cutting hasten the callousing from which the roots are started. No manure of any kind should be allowed to come in contact with cuttings. The first roots formed are very tender and sappy. They will rot off as fast as they form if heating manure is placed near them. After the cutting has been well rooted it may be planted in richer ground, but even then the filling around the roots had better be sand than rich earth or manure. When the roots grow, they will reach the manure fast enough if within reaching distance, and this for a large vine may be fifteen or twenty feet distant.

Skin Milk Cheese.

There is a great outcry in some quarters against either making or selling cheese from which any of the cream has been removed. Yet it is true that if all the butter fats of rich milk are left in it when they go into the vat all above 4 per cent. go into the whey and are lost. The practice of many good farmers in making cheese for their own use is to skim each alternate mess of milk 12 hours after setting. This with milk in the pan would leave a good deal of cream to rise. Such skim milk was mixed with the new milk of the next mess. Cheese thus made was as rich and as good flavored as if a greater portion of cream was left to the pigs, because the cheese could absorb no more. It is fraudulent practices of different and worse sort than these that have brought American cheese into disrepute in the English market.

The posts should be about four feet in height, over which are strung hand wires firmly secured to anchor posts as shown. Short guy wires are placed every few feet and connected with the outside foundation wires, these not only add to the supporting strength of the structure, but prevent the bridge swaying in heavy gales. If heavy stones are placed near the posts for the cross timber to rest against the structure will prove more durable. Rapidly growing trees planted near the posts may, in a few years, be used to replace them. Where the embankments are low, raise the end timbers so that the foot wires will be in no danger of injury by floodwood during freshets. If short sections of two-inch gas-pipe be used for all the posts and for the end cross-poles, and once in five years the wires are painted where they are wrapped around the end support, the bridge will prove good and serviceable for fifty years.—American Agriculturalist.

Thumping Pigs.

Pigs will "thump" in almost any internal disease, hence we could not decide from the statement recited what the ailment would be, and no other material symptoms are given us. We have often stated that whenever a number of animals are sick on a place, and when deaths occur, that it is desirable to have one or more of the carcasses cut open soon after death, and a careful memorandum made of the appearance of all internal organs.

This, in connection with a short description of the symptoms exhibited by the animals during their sickness, would be a valuable assistance in forming a diagnosis of the disease. As it is now, we are sorry not to be able to give any correct advice in this instance.—Prairie Farmer.

Curing the Cows.

It is as gratifying to the cow as it is to a horse to be groomed, brushed, and curried. Do it carefully so as not to grate the teeth of the currying comb on the cow's bones where they are prominent, but the cow likes it all the better if curried heavily on her neck and back. Good grooming will make the hair smooth and glossy, especially if w. t. goes good feeding. It is impossible to get the most from cows that do not have the best care, and thorough grooming in winter is one of the most important points of good management. In the summer cows will rub themselves against trees and fences, but their hair does not get so full of dirt in pasture as it is sure to do in winter.

Farm Notes.

Some farmers make it a point to produce enormous hogs, and the weights are published as news, but it is doubtful if such hogs are as profitable as those that are of medium size.

A CORNELL experiment station bulletin, concerning raspberries and blackberries, says that the only remedy for red-rust is to dig up and burn at once every plant found to be affected. Cut away and burn all canes affected with anthracnose pits, and spray the plantation with Bordeaux mixture.

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#### WAYNE MACVEAGH,

Who Will Represent This Government in Italy.

Wayne MacVeagh, whom President Cleveland recently named as Ambassador Extraordinary to Italy, was born in Phoenixville, Chester County, Pa., in 1833. He was graduated from Yale University and in 1856 was admitted to the bar. At the outbreak of the war he organized a company of cavalry and went to the front. In 1863 he was mustered out

of the army and the same year was

elected chairman of the Penn.-Penn.

Republican State Convention.

President Grant sent him as minister to Turkey, but after two years Mr.

MacVeagh returned and settled down

to the practice of law in Harrisburg.

His wife is the daughter of the late Senator Simon Cameron. In 1877

President Hayes made him president of the MacVeagh commission to Louisi-

ana to endeavor to reconcile the con-

flicting parties in that State. He was

Attorney General under Garfield.

Mr. MacVeagh was a member of

the law firm to which President

Cleveland was attached in New York

prior to his present administration.

He supported Mr. Cleveland's candi-

dacy in the fall of last year. He is a

man of great wealth and has an ex-

tensive law practice.

Fox and Cromwell.

One day Fox, riding into town

from Kingston, caught sight of Crom-

well's coach near Hyde Park and

pushed toward it. The guards would

have driven him back, but the Pro

tector recognized him and shouted to

let him pass.

The two men talked together earn-

estly till they reached St. James,

when they parted with a promise from

Fox to attend next day at

Whitehall. "I can give you good

news," laughed the Protector to one

of his wife's maids as he entered the

palace. "Mr. Fox is come to town."

When they met next day, the stern

warrior was in one of those play-

ful moods into which, as troubles thickened about him, he less and less

frequently lapsed.

Scated carelessly upon the edge of

a table he bantered the Quaker un-

reasingly, and dismissed him with

the laughing, but extremely true,

reflection that his self-satisfaction

was by no means the least part of

him.

A young or soldier Fox saw him fo-

the last time. He met him riding into

Hampton. "Before I came to him," he writes, "as he rode at the head of his Life Guards I saw and felt a waft of death go forth against him." A few nights later, while a terrific storm was raging over London, the strong spirit passed away. Fox had lost a sincere and a powerful friend.—Macmillan's Magazine.

Hardwood Floors.

The use of hardwood floors, with rugs as a substitute for carpets, is an idea which is rapidly winning favor in this country. Hardwood floors and rugs are superior to carpets from a sanitary point of view, says the Carpet and Upholsterer's Trade Review.

They prevent the accumulation of dust and deposit of matter in the cracks and crevices of the under floor. The method of cleaning parquet floors is also more healthful.

In the sweepings of carpets the dust

is brushed through and into the fab-

ric, or is carried into the air to be

finally deposited upon every article in the room. But in cleaning the polished hardwood it is wiped over with a damp cloth, and it is there-

fore, not necessary to do the amount of dusting which has always been

done after a carpet has been swept.

A house provided with hardwood

floors and with rugs for the colder

months does not need the semi-annual

cleaning with all its "terrors."

It is cleanly and healthful at all times of the year.

## BIG FIRE IN ALBANY.

### FIVE-STORY THEATER IS DESTROYED.

Slain by the Leader of a Class Meeting—Prominent Men of a Buckeye Town Arrested for Cock-Fighting—Trainmen Arrested.

Another Play-House Burned.

The Albany, N. Y., Theater, a structure five stories high and covering an area of half a block, was completely destroyed by fire at noon Saturday. Save three walls and a mass of debris nothing remains of the structure. The human could do little but devote his efforts to saving surroundings, property and were successful in confining the flames to the theater building. The fire was discovered in one of the dressing-rooms off the stage at noon and a quarter of an hour afterward the building was a roaring furnace, the roof had caved in and the back wall fell out into the street. No one was injured. The total loss in this building is estimated at about \$125,000, and the insurance at \$80,000.

### THE INCOME TAX.

This Feature of the Wilson Bill Has Been Worked Over in Committee.

Washington special: Congressmen McMillan and Bryan have practically completed the draft of the income tax features of the tariff bill which they were authorized to prepare. The bill as prepared, does not place tax of 2 per cent. on incomes of \$4,000 and upwards, as it was generally supposed it would do, but simply levies a tax of 2 per cent. on all incomes which exceed the sum of \$4,000. Thus a man with an income of \$4,000 would not pay any tax, while a man with an income of \$4,500 would pay 2 per cent. on the \$500. In other words the 2 per cent. is to be levied on the income above \$4,000. Another important feature of the bill is that it does not require those whose incomes are less than \$4,000 to make any returns or statements regarding it to the officers of the Government. Blanks are to be sent to those supposed to have incomes to report the others may require those whom they believe to be liable to a tax to make a report under oath and may assess a penalty against those refusing to do so. Mr. McMillan and Mr. Bryan hold that in this plan many of the annoying and indiscretional features of the old law will be avoided.

### RIOT AT A PRAYER MEETING.

The Leader Fatally Hurts a Drunken Drinker and Is Arrested.

There was an awful scene in the Methodist Episcopal Church at Marysville, Ohio, Tuesday night. The services were held by G. B. Chambers and he was nearing the close of the exercises when Jim Cheever and Alex Rogers came in both half drunk. Rogers began making threats to Chambers and saying "Amen," when it did not stop. Chambers spoke kindly to him and remonstrated against such conduct, but with no effect. Robert Calaway went to Rogers and tried to get him to leave, and then the meeting broke up in a row, the women and children crying and pandemonium prevailing. Rogers broke through the crowd to get at Chambers, who went on the other side of the house to avoid him, but stopped at the stove and picked up the poker. When Rogers refused to let him alone he struck him and threated him so bad that he cannot live. Chambers took his daughter home, when Cheever and the crowd of boys pushed him and followed him home, and during the night mobbed the house and drove them away with a gun. He has since been arrested.

### NO FIGHT IN FLORIDA.

Gov. Mitchell Serves Notice on the Pugilists.

Gov. Mitchell, of Florida, has given official notice of his intention to stop the Cobbett-Mitchell prize-fight. The Governor's official statement is as follows: "The Cobbett-Mitchell prize-fight will not be held in this State. The Supreme Court of this State decides that there is no law prohibiting such a fight. It will not be necessary to proclaim martial law to prevent such a fight. I am determined to prevent this fight by any and all means within the reach of the State. I will not be moved as to my position, and people who come here with the expectation of seeing the laws of the State violated by two thugs and their adherents will be disappointed."

H. L. MITCHELL, Governor.

### EIGHT MEN FATELLY BURNED.

Forty Warrants Issued at Akron and About Twenty Men Plead Guilty.

Two weeks ago a chicken fight was pulled off in the Hotel Buehler, Akron, Ohio, in the presence of a large crowd. On Friday warrants were issued by the Mayor for forty of the spectators, including business men, bankers, doctors, capitalists, ex-city officials, newspaper men, keepers, and deacons. Colonel Wood, proprietor of the Hotel Buehler, pleaded guilty to the charge and was fined \$5 and costs. He was followed by about half the others for whom warrants had been issued, who also pleaded guilty and were likewise fined. The others will be arrested and tried in the Mayor's court.

### PURCHASES A Furniture Factory.

Willard Zarrhatt purchased the Nelson Mather & Co. property at Grand Rapids, Mich., which was bid at auction sale by the banks for \$10,000, the same price paid for it by the banks. He has not perfected plans for the future, but announces that he will start the factory as soon as possible manufacturing furniture. It is probable a new company will be organized to carry on the business with ample capital and new blood.

### Engineer and Conductor Are Freed.

Prosecuting Attorney Metz has nolled the indictments against Conductor Conklin and Engineer Bradley for manslaughter in causing the Shreve, Ohio, wreck, in which eleven people were killed and cremated over a year ago. This was done because the jury failed to convict Conklin last term.

### Expedited for Indorsing Keeley.

Edward Kern, a graduate of the Chicago College of Medicine and an eminent young practitioner, was expelled from the Chattanooga (Tenn.) Medical Society for advocating the Keeley cure for inebriates.

### Grief Killed by a Trolley Car.

At St. Louis Miss Nettie Edenhorn, aged 15, was struck and instantly killed by a Lindell avenue electric car. The horse man was riding was also killed. The motor man, Fred Harold, was arrested.

### Torture a Woman for Nothing.

Two robbers entered the home of Mrs. Wilhelmina Miller, at St. Charles, Ohio, and attempted the most brutal means to make her tell them where her money was. The woman was tortured until she agreed to turn over \$2. Mrs. Miller's condition was very serious and owing to her advanced age her recovery is doubtful.

### Burglars Fall.

At South Omaha, Neb., an unsuccessful attempt was made to rob the City Trusts' office. No entrance was gained. Burglars also got into the City Clerk's office through a transom, but overlooked \$200 in negotiable warrants.

### Fox-Sheriff Shot in Florida.

At Ocala, Fla., Sheriff Potsdamer was shot six or seven times but none concealed under a car standing on the railroad track. Mr. Potsdamer was closing his store preparatory to going home when he was shot. There is no clue to the assassins.

### Has Been No Fighting.

Advices that have been received from Belgrade deny that there has been any outbreak on the Montenegrin-Albanian frontier. The reports received within the past two weeks stating that bloody fights had occurred between Montenegrins and Albanians refer to disturbances that occurred two months ago.

### Found a Persian Bank.

Dr. White, Minister of Finance, proposes to improve Russian trade with China and Persia by founding a bank at Teheran, capital of Persia. He will also create agricultural-credit institutions on the mutual-liability plan.

### BURNED IN A WRECK.

Shocking Fate Befalls Three Men on a Rock Island Freight.

Under the ashes and twisted iron of what had been a passenger coach, a caboose and two freight cars, a wrecking crew found a few handfuls of human bones and the battered cases and wrecked works of two gold watches. Not a particle of flesh, not a shred of clothing, not another trinket of any kind was found to identify the bones of those who perished pitifully in a collision with a high-speed freight, followed by fire at Kansas City, on the Union Pacific, at 5:30 Tuesday morning. One man is known certainly to have perished in the wreck—J. H. Atwood, conductor of one of the trains, who met his death while bravely trying to warn his passengers of the danger. Two other men, stockmen, are missing and are believed to have perished, but this will not be definitely known until the Union Pacific surgeon has made a thorough examination of the few bones recovered from the ashes of the burned car.

### RARE COIN DISCOVERED.

An Eighth Silver Dollar of the 1804 Mintage Turns Up in Philadelphia.

The belief that only seven of the 1804 silver dollars were in existence has been disproved, for the eighth one has turned up. Rosenthal Bros., of Philadelphia, dealers in old iron, had a debtor in Virginia from whom they tried vainly for some time to collect a bill of \$500. Recently the Virginian sent the firm one of the much sought-for coins in payment of his bill. He stated that he sent the coin in payment of his bill, and that the Rosenthal Bros. could sell it for more than the balance. The account, he said, had the balance. In explanation of how the Virginian wrote that he had bought it for \$30 from an old negro, who was ignorant of its rarity and value and in whose family it had been for a long time, the Rosenthals took the "dollar" to the mint and it was pronounced genuine. A coin collector has offered them \$300 for the dollar, but they refused the offer, as at an auction sale of coins one of the 1804 dollars sold for \$1,000.

### SHAVING THE EAGLE.

Arrest of a Gang Who Purloined Gold from Uncle Sam's Coin.

An ingenuous scheme for making money that surpasses anything ever before heard in the counterfeiting line was brought to light Wednesday by Captain Porter, of the United States secret service at Chicago. Three arrests have been made, but the two main conspirators have left the city. The scheme was to buy \$10 and \$20 gold pieces at the different banks and shave off from 75 cents to \$1.50 worth of the metal. The coins would then be remilled, returned to the banks and passed without any trouble. It was by the most accident that the scheme was detected. Captain Porter says \$120,000 in gold has been tampered with in this way in the last two weeks. About \$100 worth of shaved gold has been disposed of to dentists and jewelers after having been melted. The dentists who bought the shavings, and a man and woman who shaved the coins and then circulated them have been arrested.

### NO GRAIN IN TEXAS.

Stockmen Made Desperate by the Scarcity of Feed and Water.

A dispatch from Fort Stockton, Texas, says conservative men estimate that 50 per cent. of the sheep in that section will die the present winter, for there is nothing for them to eat except dead grass.

There is some water, but cow men are fencing and guarding it. The grass has been killed by the frost. The sheep men are moving their herds toward Mexico, and the cow men swear they will die before the sheep will go over their ranges. Both sides are armed and ready to shoot.

### PRELIMINARY NOMINATIONS.

The President has sent to the Senate the following nominations: John W. Rose, Commissioner of the District of Columbia; Postmaster: Ohio—William Bleeker; Oak Harbor: Edward N. Young; Gambier: Alonzo E. Cowen; Batavia: Charles A. Wyckoff; Collins: Charles F. Chritchell; Mount Vernon: Proctor E. Sease; Orrville: J. E. Montgomery; Van Wert: Illinois—James F. Robertson; Camp Point: William Lee, Carey; John Culbertson, Delavan; Allen: G. Clapp; Highwood: Leonard W. Chambers; Jacksonville: Ephraim A. Ray; Oregon: Samuel W. Taliff; Roseville, Indiana—Edgar A. Smith; Converse: David A. Fawcett; La Grange: H. O. Cook; Pendleton: A. R. Ebert; Hammond.

### MOONSHINERS Make a Raid.

At Calhoun, Ga., a hundred masked men went to the town armed and prepared to have their own way or trouble. They were moonshiners, whose stills had been captured by revenue officers, who also destroyed 4,000 gallons of liquor. The men came after their stills, etc., which had been loaded upon a freight car for shipment to court. The raiders, too strong to warrant attack, captured the car, unloaded the stills and departed for their mountain homes.

### RESULT of a Druggist's Error.

Through the carelessness of a Lawrenceburg druggist, Rev. James McMillen, of Morn-  
tistown, one of the best known Methodists preachers in the Southeast Indiana Conference, is going blind. His wife intended to give him a dose of epsom salts. A druggist, however, had sent out a package of quinine without a label and the package had become interchanged with that of the epsom salts. It is not known whether the druggist can be prosecuted for his carelessness.

### GOES over a High Embankment.

Near Coalton, Ohio, an engine and flat car became uncontrollable and went over an embankment about thirty feet, instantly killing Newton Darth, fatally injuring C. Dodson and seriously injuring two other persons.

### TO FORECLOSE a \$50,000 Mortgage.

At Portland, Oregon, a Scottish-American entrepreneur brought suit against the Portland Industrial Exposition Company to foreclose a mortgage of \$50,000.

### MARKEt QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO—Common to Prime... \$3.50 @ 6.00  
SHEET—Choice... 1.00 @ 4.00  
WHEAT—No. 2 Red... 60 @ 4.00  
CORN—No. 2... 34 @ 25  
LYME—No. 2... 34 @ 25  
BUTTER—Choice Creamery... 24 @ 27  
EGGS—Fresh... 21 @ 22  
POATOES—INDIANAPOLIS

DOES Squire Bently live here?

I'm the man," was the rather pompous reply.

I want a warrant for Jake Jones."

"What's he done?"

"Him and Pete Brown got into a row at old man Hall's house-raising this evening and he knocked Pete down with a handspike, and it looks like he's givin' to die."

"All right—come in."

By the time the officer had donned his clothes and replenished the fire the other man—one John Graham—had entered.

Had Squire Bently been required to make an astronomical calculation, he would not have been more completely at a loss how to proceed. But he felt that his official honor was at stake and, so after a hasty but fruitless search in the Code for a "form," he proceeded to bring forth from his inner consciousness the momentous document.

The first difficulty to be surmounted was the fact that there was not a scrap of writing paper in the house. Not anticipating emergencies wherein it would be required, no stationery had been provided for official purposes. Enlisting the back of the Code, and borrowing a pencil—for it was developed that no pen, ink or even a lead pencil belonged to the Bently household—he sat down, and, after infinite pains, produced the following:

"I guess so! Where must I take him to?"

"Bring him here, of course."

"When?"

"At once—or soonest, if you can find him."

"All right," and the Special Constable took his leave.

Our officer now retired, but the incident of the warrant had unsettled him somewhat and he vainly sought rest. After an hour or two of restless tumbling he was about entering dreamland when there was another call at the gate. Going to the door he was again met by the inquiry:

"Does Squire Bently live here?"

"Yes; what do you want?"

"We want you at Sim's Mill. There's a dead woman there, and they want you to hold an inquest."

Further questioning elicited the fact that a negro woman had died very suddenly, and the physician who had been called, deeming the circumstances suspicious, desired an inquest. It was now past midnight, but our officer, feeling that he ought to act promptly in the matter, decided to go at once. But, unfortunately, the two Grahams and Jim Hall all felt called upon to go, too. What to do with the prisoner was the question. Somebody proposed taking him along with them, but the prisoner himself stoutly opposed that plan, but of course he had to pledge himself to be on hand whenever wanted.

Our Magistrate, acting on the principle that "one bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," resolved to make sure of Jake Jones. So, after bringing a few bundles of fodder from a stack near by, and two or three quilts from the house, he prepared a bed for his prisoner, and locked him up in the smokehouse till his return, and the five men rode away.

In the matter of the inquest Dr. Smith assumed entire control. He prepared all the necessary papers, and it was only required of G. Bently, Esq., to act "his hand and seal" to various documents.

It was near 10 o'clock when the inquest and his party returned from the inquiry.

"Come in!" and again the official hauled on his pantaloons, and out of deference to the occasion a coat was also donned. By this time a very young man and a shrinking maiden had reached the door-step.

"Come right in! Take chairs and sit down," came from the hearth, where our officer was trying to fan the embers into a flame by blowing on them with his breath. When this was accomplished he arose, brushed the dust and ashes off his knees, and, reaching for his law book, demanded:

"Are you a lawyer?"

"Yes, sir."

"What's your name?"

"Mine is William Wright, this young lady's name is Mary Banks."

"Are you a son of John Wright?"

### SEIDLICH'S Sensation.

The third chapter in the J. West Goodwin whidbey case at Sedalia, Mo., was enacted Thursday and proved to be a farce. The court adjourned at 12:30 and the spectators were allowed to leave.

### BIG FIRE IN ALBANY.

Under the ashes and twisted iron of what had been a passenger coach, a caboose and two freight cars, a wrecking crew found a few handfuls of human bones and the battered cases and wrecked works of two gold watches. Not a particle of flesh, not a shred of clothing, not another trinket of any kind was found to identify the bones of those who perished pitifully in a collision with a high-speed freight, followed by fire at Kansas City, on the Union Pacific, at 5:30 Tuesday morning. One man is known certainly to have perished in the wreck—J. H. Atwood, conductor of one of the trains, who met his death while bravely trying to warn his passengers of the danger. Two other men, stockmen, are missing and are believed to have perished, but this will not be definitely known until the Union Pacific surgeon has made a thorough examination of the few bones recovered from the ashes of the burned car.

### THE DARKEST HOUR.

It is always the darkest hour before the dawn doth shine, Ever the moment of fear and g'oom, In that troubled heart of thine: Heavy the spirit and sad thy sigh, While brightness and lightness are drawing nigh!

### Look to the shafts of morning.

As they play in the moving clou's, Their arrows must cleave the darkness dense Which now like a veil entwined; Mountain and valley, village and stream, Shall smile in the glow of the sunrise gleam.

### But, O, in the vigil of waiting,

Before that dawn appears, Worn with the night of watching, Thou art filled with doubts and fears.

### Doubt not, true soul!